Great leader in Men's Fur Stiff Hats-our

\$2.50

Black and Brown Derby Hats. Guaranteed to be equal to any \$3 or \$3.50 Hat sold anywhere else in this city. Give it a trial. You will be well pleased with it.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- way) PAPA AND MAMA, GIRLS AND BOYS.

The Kankakee line (Fig Four) wants to ask you some questions: Would you like to get on a fast train and ride three Would you like to see the thousands of wonderful and beautiful things in the great Exposition at Cin-

Would you like to see the Zoological Garden, filled with its wild animals, birds, snakes, monkeys, sea

Would you like to ride the ponies and elephants? Would you like to see the "Fall of Babylon," the greatest show on earth, and then get on the fast train and come sailing back home again?
You would like all this, wouldn't you?

You can do it. Here's how you can: All of you who are under eighteen years of age can, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, OR SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, purchase a ticket over the Big Four road to CINCINNATI AND RETURN FOR ONLY \$1.25. Your teachers and principals can go with you for same price. You can leave Indianapolis at 3:55 a.m., or 5:30 a.m., Friday, or Saturday, see all of the great rights in Cincinnati and leave Cincinnati at 11:15. night, for home, arrriving here early Saturday or Sunday morning.

You can go into the Exposition for ONLY 25 CENTS. You can also go to Cincinnati on these days on trains that leave here at 10:53 a. m. or 3:50 p. m., and, if you want to, you can some home on any train Saturday, Sunday or Monday. Tickets on sale at Union Depot and at our ticket of-fice, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

On the train leaving Indianapolis 5:30 a. m., Saturday, will be a lady and gentleman employed by this company, who will take charge of the children, take them to the Exposition, Zoological Garden and "Fall of Babylon" and return with them on train leaving Cincinnati 11:15 p. m. The cost will be as follows: Fare, \$1.25; Exposition 25 cents; Zoological Garden, 25 cents, "Fall of Babylon," 25 cents: total, \$2. You can take lunch with you if you want to, or buy dinner and supper for about 50 cents.

All children put in our charge and given \$2 and 25 cents street-car money will be cared for and shown Come to office and arrange to have your children

THE FIRE RECORD.

Fire in a Furniture Manufactory Causes the Loss of Two Lives.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-Two lives were lost in a fire which occurred this morning in the furniture manufactory of S. G. Wilkins & Co., at Nos. 15 and 17 Lake street. It started in the basement, and quickly mounted up the elevator shaft and the back stairway, fed by the imflammable material in the structure. About eighty persons were employed in the building, and many of them had narrow escapes with their lives. Two of them escaped from the fourth floor by swinging themselves off upon telephone wires; one of them slid to a place of safety, cutting his hands badly, and the other was rescued from his perilous position by the firemen. Eighteen men and boys were employed on the afth floor. They were penned in, escape being cut off by the only stairway, which was on fire. Sixteen of them managed to get on the roof through the scuttle. Several of them were severely burned, but Wm. Cook, the foreman, who remained behind to see the men out, and a boy known only by the name of Pete, were oversome by smoke and flames, and were burned to death. The financial loss is about \$120,000, squally divided between stock and building. The former was insured for \$40,000, and the lat-

ter for \$30,000. Tannery Borned.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28 .- Fire this morning destroyed the Ohio Falls oak leather tannery. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. In ten minutes from the time the blaze was discovered the whole roof was in flames. The entire fire department was promptly on the scene, but the building was old and saturated with grease, and burned very rapidly. All that could be done was to check the fire from spreading to Shuff & Co.'s tannery, adjoining. The superintendent believes the origin was by spontaneous com-bustion in the grease and tan bark in one of the rooms. One hundred and twenty men are thrown out of employment. Insurance in sixtytwo policies covers the loss.

Other Fires.

ROMEO, Wis., Sept. 28.-Fire last night destroyed a saw-mill, boarding-house, store and contents, two dwellings, blacksmith-shop and tools, two bay barns and contents, horse barn, sleighs, wagons and 9,000,000 feet of lumber, al owned by Wm. Van Hosear. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, unknown. The owner is in Dakota. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28 .- Rushford, Minn., was visited by a \$25,000 incendiary fire this

morning. Insurance, \$8,000.

Met Death in the Clouds. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28 .- A large silk balloon was found on Cumberland Hill to-day. The address, "Carl Myers, Mohawk, N. Y.," was on it and there was a bit of a Buffalo newspaper pinned to the basket, on which was pen-ciled, "Met our death in the clouds."

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY-Fair weather; slight rise in

The Flannel Shirt This Summer past the Flannel Shirt came

up on the high tide of fashion-the "swell,"

IT IS STILL THERE It was so comfortable, so neat, so cool, so cheap, that everybody who was anybody wore them. They still wear them.

In Cool Weather They Are Warm They will be worn a great deal this Fall and Winter—not for full dress, understand. When a man puts on a full dress and evening suit, fashion still insists on a white shirt. But for business and every-day wear the flannel shirt is like

The Star-Spangled Banner It is still there! So are we. We have now ready the fairest, fullest, finest line of them, in the prettiest patterns and all sizes, at different prices. Get a Flannel Shirt.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Quakers Get Somewhat Excited in Discussing the Temperance Question. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28. - The report of the executive committee on temperance put the yearly meeting of Friends to a test, politically, against which the clerk cautioned them before the report was read, and one speaker, in opposing local option, had to be called to order. During the past year twenty-one members have used and four sold intoxicants; six raised tobacco, forty-seven sold it and 900 used it. In England \$15,000 is expended for drink every minute, and in Ireland it is as bad, 4,000 to 5,000 arrests being made in Dublin every Sunday. Her people spent \$46,-000,000 for liquor the same year the United States sent \$6,000,000 to her poor. Chicago foreigners carried a banner: "Our children cry for bread," into a garden, where they tapped 1,400 kegs of beer.

The following items were taken from the statistical report on state of the society: Births-Miama, 18; West Branch, 30; Fairfield, 26; Whitewater, 9; New Garden, 12, Westfield, 2; Center, 29; Spiceland, 24; Northern, 31; Wabash, 11; Walnut Ridge, 22; Mississinewa, 15; Winchester, 51; Vandalia, 11; Dublin, 23. Total, 314. Last

Deaths-Miama, 23; West Branch, 20; Fairfield, 28; Whitewater, 25; New Garden, 14; Westfield, 11 Center, 27; Spiceland, 29; Northern, 2S; Wabash, 5; Walnut Ridge, 21; Mississinewa, 14; Winchester, 36; Vandalia, 9; Dublin, 15. Total, 301. Last

Received by Request-Miams, 47; West Branch, 114; Fairfield, 20; Whitewater, 59; New Garden, 16; Westfield, 2; Center, 70; Spiceland, 180; Northern, 68; Wabash, 69; Walunt Ridge, 215; Mississinewa, 38; Winchester, 158; Vandalia, 3; Dublin, 89. Total, 1,148. Last year, 944. Number received by certificate, 86. Last year, Number of Members-Miami, 1,316; West Branch

1,718; Fairfield, 1,737; Whitewater, 1.349; New Garden, 1,170; Westfield, 387; Center, 2,041; Spiceland, 1,903; Northern, 1,408; Wabash, 772; Walnut Ridge, 1,638; Mississinewa, 975; Winchester, 2.845; Vandalia, 623; Dublin, 1,437; total, 21.318. Last year, 20,705.

Males, 10.287; last year, 9,989. Females, 11,033; last year, 10,716. Families, 4,709; last year, 4,-712. Non resident members, 2,763; last year, 2,395. Under twenty-one, 7,422; last year, 7,322. Removed 4,42; last year, 205; Disowned, 111; last year, 185. Resigned, 203; last year, 160. Established meetings, 150; last year, 148. Ministers, 247; last year, 236. Meetings without ministers, 38; last

Southeast M. E. Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LIBERTY. Sept. 28 -Yesterday's session of the Southeast Indiana Conference was one of continued interest. The opening devotional service, led by Bishop Vincent, was profitable and full of spiritual refreshing. In addition to the business sessions, a very interesting meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society was held, Bishop Vincent delivering a fine address. This was followed by an anniversary address by Rev. J. C. W. Cote, D. D., on Sunday-school Union and Tract Society work. The address was a really able effort. At night Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., delivered an address before the Church Extension Society. The citizens of the community are very generally attending the sessions of the conference, and are most profitably entertained It is believed there will be but few changes in the appointments this year. Necessarily, homever, there will be a number of changes, and

more or less anxiety is manifested as to this The meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, with an address by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., occurred to-day. In the evening the annual missionary sermon was delivered

by Rev. C. E. Line. Saturday afternoon the appiversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society will be addressed by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., and in the evening Prof. J. P. D. John will preach. Sunday morning Bishop Vincent will preach; in the evening, Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D., will deliver an address or sermon.

Methodist Young People's Alliance. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Young People's Methodist Alliance Dr. J. E. Gilbert, of Indianapolis, discussed the topic, "Young Methodists Trained to Work through the Alliance." "How to Train the Young People in the Church" was discussed by Dr. J. L. Hurlburt, of New York, corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union. Dr. Kimble, of Boston, extended the greeting of the Young People's Christian League of New England to the alliance. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing discussed the topic, "The Kinds of Work Open to the Young People's Alliance."

A large audience was present at the evening service, which concluded the convention. Bishop Taylor, so long a missionary in Africa, was given a hearty greeting by the audience. He spoke on the "Church in America the Salvation of the World." At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, Dr. Hardin made an earnest plea for \$1,000 needed by the alliance. A generous response was given, and the convention closed.

Rabbis in a Methodist Conference. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 28.-At the meeting of the Ohio M. E. Conference in this city, this morning, Bishop Henry W. Warren presiding, two Jewish rabbis, Dr. Jesselson, of Columbus, and Dr. Wechler, of Mississippi, were present and were introduced to the conference. It is said that this is one of the first, if not the first, case of the kind on record.

The Iowa Pohibitory Law. DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 28.-Judge Given, of the District Court, struck another blow at the liquor-sellers of Iowa yesterday. The prohibitory law has been evaded in many counties by sellers who have claimed to be agents of Chicago men, and to be selling liquor in original packages, and several cases against dealers are in the court. Judge Given, whose almost uniform correctness on questions of law gives his opinion great weight, decided in such cases that the right to bring liquors into the State does not carry the right to sell indiscriminately, and that the original package must be defined as the package of the distiller, with the govern-

ment stamp attached, and cannot be construed

to mean packages put up by dealers with the ex-

press intention of evading the laws of the State. Killed Himself with Morphine, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 28 .- Geo. F. Shepard, a wealthy retired manufacturer, died to-day of an overdose of morphine. He had been trying for a year to overcome the morphine habit, and employed an attendant to care for him and keep him from getting the drug, except in small doses when absolutely necessary. He seemed to have nearly rid himself of the habit, but during the temporary absence of the attendant today he evidently took a large quantity of the drug to overcome the feeling of prostration, of which he had been complaining. He was over seventy years old.

BLACK FLAG ORDER

A Most Infamous Official Circular Issued from the Ordnance Office.

Arsenals and Armories of the United States Turned Into Political Machines at the Instance of Secretary of War Endicott.

Women and Children Dismissed to Make Room for Hungry Democrats.

The Widow and Daughter of a Wounded Union Officer Displaced from the Rock Island Arsenal Because They Are Republicans.

A few days ago the Journal received through the mail the following letter:

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 22, 1888.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have had the fortune, good and bad, to be come possessed of the inclosed secret circular, issued from Washington two years ago. It is the most damnable thing ever promulgated by any government pretending to be civilized, and is proof positive of the fact that Mr. Cleveland's administration has prostituted the whole power of the government to secure his re-election. The official who had the hardihood to sign his name to this order is, I believe, still in power, with annual appropriations of three or four millions and an extraordinary allowance of five or six millions by the present Congress, all evidently to be expended for the sole benefit of the Democratic party. Surely the Republican Senate does not know the character of the men to whom it so willing accords confidence. A committee of the Senate could quickly verify the issue of this order and other similar instructions throughout the service of the government.

Under Republican administrations, for over twenty years, no such sweeping discharge of Democrats was ever thought of, and there are thousands of them in the employ of the government to-day who obtained their places long years ago under Republican auspices, without question as to their politics, and have retained them-General Benet among the number. None of them, men, women or children, have ever been asked: "Are you a Republican?" or "Are you a Democrat?" What have women and children to do, with politics in this great country? Why should a political test be applied to them? It is abourd and silly!

My sister, the widow of a wounded officer of volunteers, who served faithfully during the war of the rebellion, had employment for herself and two daughters at one of our large arsenals until about six months ago, when they were called before the commanding officer and told that they could not have any more work from the ordnance department. When my sister asked the reason he informed her that he bad learned that she and her daughters were Republicans. "Are we discharged for that reason only?" she asked. "He replied, "It is perhaps improper for me to reply to that question; I can only say that I am complying with confidential instructions received from the chiet of ordnauce."

I only learned of this a few days ago as a result of my sister's application to me for means of subsistence, and, on visiting her, I found the above state of facts. One of the clerks who is in the office of the officer in charge of the arsenal, being an intimate friend of the family. very kindly gave me a copy of this infamous

To what depths of meanness may not a man descend who can thus, deliberately and secretly, persecute women and children? You may publish the circular and the letter.

or take any other steps in the matter that may seem best to you. J. Q. ELLERY.

The circular referred to in the foregoing letter, a copy of which was inclosed, is as fol-

"ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPT .. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 4, 1886, 5

"To the commanding officers of the national armories at Springfield, Mass., and Rock Island, Ill., and of the United States arsenals at New York, West Troy, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Benicia,

"Sir-While arsenals and the armory are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in employing and discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal, and qualification satisfactory, Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. THIS RULE WILL APPLY TO WO-MEN AND CHILDREN, as well as to men, and will be strongly en-

"Respectfully, your obediest servant, "S. V. BENET. "Brigadier-general, Chief of Ordinance, United States Army."

The statements in the foregoing letter were so astounding and the circular of such an extraordinary character that its genuineness was doubted. In order to ascertain if such a circular had really been issued, and to get at the bottom facts in the case, the letter and circular were sent to the Journal's correspondent at Washington, Mr. P. S. Heath, with instructions to investigate the matter and report. Our correspondent, who is thoroughly trustworthy and well known in Washington and throughout the country, concluded to commence the investigation at the fountain-head, and accordingly called on General Benet, at the War Department, and handed him a copy of the circular. Following is our correspondent's report of the interview, conveyed in a private letter to the

"The General was taken aback, but he finally said that he believed he had written the circular himself. Then he called in his adjutant, and, banding that officer the circular, inquired whether he [Benet] had written such a circular as this, and instantly the adjutant replied that he [Benet] had. General Benet then requested the officer to compare the copy with the original draft, and among the inclosures you wil find the very copy, with the corrections in General Benet's assistant's own hand, so that it is an official authentication of the circular.

"At great length General Benet explained the circumstances under which this circular originated. I will relate them briefly, to you, as this matter is likely to raise considerable commotion, and the information may be of use to you. Here are the salient points in General Benet's | men.

language, as nearly as I can remember them, and he spoke them but half an hour ago:

"A few days before the date of this circular I was called to the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Endicott stated to me that he had received many urgent requests from very prominent Democrats-one especially prominent and known throughout the country-to have Republicans employed in the arsenals throughout the country dismissed, and Democrats appointed in their places. The Secretary said he did not want to turn the service into a political machine, but that something would have to be done to bring about a different condition of affairs in the ordnance department. He said that he would like to have Democrate appointed wherever Republicans were dismissed, and that the filling of positions occupied by women and children should be recognized in the same political degree as those filled by men. 1 replied to Mr. Endicott that I would fix the matter, and immediately I wrote this circular and sent it to Secretary Endicott for inspection. The Secretary approved of it, and I had manifold copies made and sent to all of the commanders of the arsenals. In three or four instances the commanding officers wrote official or private letters to me-I forget which-stating that they had made careful canvasses of their employes, and they found that the majority of them were Demcerats, and that if the object of my circular was to equalize between the two parties the positions, there could be no equalization in favor of the Democratic party. So, you will see, this circular, if the spirit of it as well as the letter, was observed the only effect would be in the employment, and not the discharge of employes."

"General Benet said all I have quoted above, and much more in the same direction. He seemed exceedingly anxious that the whole matter should be explained away. Now, on yesterday, before I fully concluded to go directly to General Benet with this matter and take the short cut with it, I went to Senator Chandler and showed it to him, stating that I thought I would take it to General Benet, and asked him what he thought of the circular, and my idea of going directly to the officer who was said to have issued it. Senator Chandler was astounded that such a circular should have been issued, and as quickly as he read it said that it was a forgery; that General Benet or any officer in the War Department had too much sense to send ou such circular, even under the seal of confidence. He then called up Senator Hale, who is chairman of the committee investigating infringements of the civil-service law, and Senator Hale made the same exclamation. They were unanimous in the conclusion that the circular was a forgery. They stated to me, however, that I might use their names in procuring any information on the subject, and that if it should develop that the circular was genuine they would institute a searching and vigorous investigation. In talking to General Benet I told him that Senator Chandler wanted to know about this circular, and this is why General Benet spoke so frankly and so fully to me."

The genuineness of the circular, which, it will be observed, was doubted by Senators Chandler and Hale, as it had been by the Journal, was fully settled by the admission of General Benet, and the original letter, with circular inclosed, was immediately returned to the Journal. The Journal correspondent at Washington has been authorized to place all the facts in the case, with a copy of the size fier, in the hands of Senator Chandler, and it is probable a sensational investigation will follow. Meanwhile the statement now laid before the public is so condemnatory on its face as to leave no doubt that the case, in all its length and breadth, furnishes the most convincing proof yet recorded of the prostitution of the public service and the hypocritical civil-service reform professions of the admin-

FOSTER'S STEALINGS.

An Inquiry Increases the Aggregate by \$25 .-000-Previous Losses of the Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- The excitement on the Produce Exchange by William R. Foster, jr's., was added to by the rumor that another of the mortgages had been discovered to be bogus. Whether the rumor was true or not, the trustees of the gratuity fund of the exchange refused to say to-day. Trustee Alexander E. Orr stated that there was another of the mortgages suspected of being fraudulent, but there had not been time to investigate it. The amount of the mortgage suspected to be fraudulent was stated to be about \$8,000, which would increase Foster's stealings to \$176,000. The only clew as to Foster's whereabouts so far discovered points to the fugitive's flight to Canada. Should he be found there he will be extradited, as the extradition laws cover his offense. The sum stolen was about 15 per cent of the total of the fund, and unless the same is returned, each member will lose about \$1,200. Some of the members said to-day they were inclined to think that Foster was not in his right mind. His income was at least \$10,000 a year, and at his father's death, it was said, he would receive about \$1,000,000. It was said at the Produce Exchange, this afternoon, that it was not likely that Mr. Foster, sr., would make good to the Exchange his son's losses. It is generally believed that the members will have to shoulder the loss, as was the case some ten years ago when Benjamin Bogert, then treasurer of the Exchange, after appropriating nearly \$200,000 of the Exchange funds, blew his brains out in an up-town house of illfame. In this instance each member was assessed for an individual share of the losses, the money was paid, and the sensation died out. That there have been several instances of dishonesty among the Exchange employes of late years that have never been made public, is now made no secret of. A clerk in the grain pit, it is alleged, less than a year ago, was discovered to have appropriated several hundred dollars of the Exchange's money, and was discharged for the theft. Other wrong doings are mentioned in a general way, but the facts are not freely made known. The trustees of the gratuity fund held a meeting this afternoon and again examined the mortgages which had passed through Foster's bands. The suspected mortgage, which in all probability will be added to the list of bogus ones, is for \$25,000, instead of \$8,000. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no statement will be made until late this afternoon or to-mor-

A Children's Tragedy.

New York, Sept. 28.—Harry and Mary Bauendam, children of patrolman John Bauendam, of the Tenth precinct, Brooklyn, went into the cellar of their house, this morning, to play a game called "museum." Harry suggested that his sister be beheaded. The little girl demurred, but agreed to sacrifice one of her hands. She placed it on a barrel head, while Harry. seizing an ax, in a jiffy had divided his sister's left hand at the palm. A doctor was soon at work. He at first feared death from prostration and loss of blood, but considers the child to be out of danger now. Harry, who is eleven years old, while his sister is nine, said he thought Mary would have had sense enough to take her hand away when he brought the ax down.

The Turbulent Italians.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Sept. 28 .- The Italians continue very defiant at the Sawyerville junction. To-day they carried their obstructions so far as to again prevent the continuance of tracklaying, which was being carried on under the protection of the militia, and it had to be sus-pended for some time. Colonel Pope being obliged to order bayonets fixed, but rather than adopt extreme measures he granted them time to consider their action. Work was finally re-sumed. A few of the Italiaus have consented to go to work if permitted by their fellow-work-

"OLD HUTCH'S" BIG CORNER

He Adds Twenty-Five Cents to the Price, and the Market Closes at \$1.50.

Vigorous Efforts to Flood Chicago with Whea from Other Cities and Compel a Reduction of the Old Speculator's Figures.

Mr. Hutchinson Realizes \$675,000 as Profits on Thursday's Transactions.

The Legitimate Effects of the Cornering Method Appear in Personal Quarrels and a Defalcation in One of the City Banks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- The "bulls" were not satisfied with the whole barnyard this morning. They wanted the pasture, too. There was none to question their right to it; in fact, the whole field was conceded them. December wheat, which closed last night at 981@981c, opened officially at 99fe, though, as a matter of fact, there were few sales at this price, and hardly any between 991c and \$1, the price to which it immediately jumped. Five minutes after the opening it sold at \$1.00%, but there was an evident disposition to draw it rather mild above this figure. September wheat was \$1.31 bid on the curb, but in the pit there were trades at \$1.25. Hutchinson said he had September wheat for sale, but did not know the price of it. He said: "I thought I would wait till about noon to see what price the boys would put on it, and also see how much wheat is coming from Milwaukee to Chicago. I want the boys to get a good price for it."

While there was an enormous trade in Decomber and October wheat, the greater part of the interest still centered in September. Hutchinson, when approached by the manager of the quotation department of the board for a price, said: "I don't know anything about it. I will give \$1.40 for it if you have any for sale." He afterward said that he would fix a price at which he would sell at 12 o'clock, and the poor "shorts," not knowing where else to get the wheat, patiently waited for that time to arrive. Meanwhile St. Louis was called upon for wheat. It is said that freight trains are already loaded there and are speeding this way on passengertrain time. There is also said to be a little stuff coming from Milwaukee and Detroit. It will take quick work on the part of the inspection department, the railroads and the elevator people to get the stoff into the warehouses and issue receipts on it this month.

A Chicago paper, speaking of the predicament which the "shorts" in September wheat find themselves in, says: There is just one salvation for them. There is plenty of wheat in St. Louis to fill the shortage, but the question is, "Can it be brought here in time to be inspected, switched to the elevators, unloaded and a warehouse receipt issued on it before the end of the month?" Here is where the shoe pinches. There are many chances against it. The freight trains on the Alton road will be put on passenger train time, and the grain inspection department will do all in their power to hurry things up, and soon through all the other departments through which the grain will have to pass before it can gladden the hearts of the "shorts." There are many obstacles in the way of a successful carrying out of all these plans. Freight-cars are scarce. Perhaps this is not so much the ease on the Alton at present as on other roads, out there is a possibility it may cut a figure. There is a bare possibility of accidents between St. Louis and here, a possibility that switchengines here may get disabled and obstruct things, and then again there may not be enough inspectors. State Inspector Price says that he has no extra men, and that he can't get them, Track inspectors are born, not made. It takes twelve to fifteen years to educate them to the business, and then only one out of about fifteen makes a good track inspector. Inspector Price received potice yesterday that 100 cars would start from St. Louis last night. If they started it early in the evening they should have had it here this morning, and inspected. But the little sample bags did not make their appearance on 'Change, and it was safe to say that they had not arrived. In the meantime, wheat had got up to \$1.50.

The other corners on 'Change are in October pork and ribs, October and November lard and September barley. Armour is not to be outdone when corners are going around. He is credited with owning nearly all of the pork and ribs, and says that he can't get enough ribs to supply his regular cash trade. Receipts of hogs continue to run light, and it is probable that if forgeries had in no way subsided to day, but there is enough of a shortage out to make it There is, however, considerable time between this and Oct. 31. The lard deal is even more remote. Stocks are light all over the world, but if the packers get right down to business and tank everything but the hair and toe-nails, as is the usual order in such emergencies, quite a quantity of the product can be produced ere Nov. 30, providing, of course, that the demand for pork and ribs does not cut in on the production, as it probably will. Cotton-seed oil, which, when mixed with lard used to help the "shorts" out to an appreciable extent, does not at the present time pass the inspector. Nothing but prime steam lard goes. Fairbank and Robert Warren presumably know how much lard can be floated into consumption through the regular channels of trade, and would not probably try to corner unless they know what they were about. As every circus has its side-shows, so does

the bariey corner compare with the wheat corner. There is just 5,000 bushels of contract barley in store, and the shortage amounts to 10,000 bushels. Joe Watte, of Elmandorf & Watte is the manager. But it is not known who the unfortunate individual is whom he has nailed to the cross. The galleries and corridors of the board were crowded with people, all anxious to get a glimpse of "Old Hutch." Many of the gallery people brought their lunch, pre-pared to stay all day. In the lower corridor, gaping crowds stared at the old gentleman as he took his periodical stroll across to the club to take his usual weather observations through his field-glass. At noon he offered to sell wheat at \$1.50, and broker Seymour, in the cash crowd, was authorized to pay \$1 49 for car lots. One of the "shorts," a member of a prominent shipping firm, held him to the scratch by bid-ding a little below him for the grain.

One of the most sensational features of the day happened after the close of the board, when Abel H. Bliss, of the firm of A. H. Bliss & Co., one of the substantial commission firms of the city, notified the Corn Exchange Bank that he would at once withdraw his patronage and deposits. Charles L. Hutchinson, the president of the bank, who is also president of the Board of Trade, and a son of "Old Hutch," immediately sent for Mr. Bliss and asked what was the matter. "You have traded with us for a good many years, Mr. Bliss," said President Hutchinson, "and your father before you dealt with us. I am at a loss to know why you should so suddenly withdraw your patronage without any

"Any man who runs a corner on the market." replied Mr Bliss, blazing up, "and squeezes the life and blood out of the trade is no better than a thief. Your father, who owns 51 per cent. of the stock of this bank, built just such a corner, and, as I said, I do not consider my money safe in the bands of a thief; therefore I withdraw my

Mr. Biss went on angrily at some length, but denied that he was a loser by the corner. This evening he said, when asked about the matter, that he had no desire to create any had blood and would have said nothing to Hutchinson had the bank president not asked for an explanation. "I am not the only one," added Mr. Bliss, "who has withdrawn from the bank because of the old man's unprincipled actions. I know of at least three who have pulled out within the past week."

Mr. Bliss declined to state what his patronage | liabilities, \$1,500. amounted to, but a confidential friend said the cash deposits of Bliss & Co. amounted to \$60,-000. No statement concerning the incident could be had from President Hutchinson, save the information that the Corn Exchange Bank could get along comfortably without the patronage of Mr. Blass, the deposits of the institution being a million dollars in excess of the total a

year ago. During the day "Old Hutch" drew out of the clearing-house a check for \$675,000 as his profits

which had deposited in the clearing-house a check for \$50,000; the reports added to the prevailing excitement, and an official investigation as to how the information got out will undoubt-

Mr. Hutchinson arrived down town at pre-cisely 6 A. M. to-day. Hearing the elevator man in the Board of Trade building remark that he had no overcoat, the wheat king took him over to the Century Club and presented him with his own-a handsome new one. Mr. Hutchinson said he aiways liked to reward a young man for getting down to work early in the morning. "1 always get down to work early myself," said he;

"it's the only way I can get along in my busi-Shortly after the board closed to-day a rumor gained currency on the streets that one, of the employes of the American National Bank of this city had left the city suddenly with a large amount of funds. The fugitive was alleged to have been using money freely on 'Change in making good his shortages of cash September wheat. The sudden rise in the market, it was asserted, had cost him not only every cent of his own, but also a considerable amount belonging to the bank. The officers of the bank declined at first to either affirm or deny the reports. The troubles of the bank in connection with the wheat corner last year attempted by Harper, the wrecker of the Fidelity, were re-called and formed the subject of much talk. Late to night the president of the bank authorized the statement that there had been a defalcation, but that it would not exceed \$5,000. The amount would be made good to-morrow by the culprit's friends. The president refused to give the name of the offender.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 28 .- One bundred thousand bushels of wheat left St. Louis by special trains last night-in fact all that was a variable. It is claimed that the grain was forwarded by St. Louis "shorts" who were caught in the squeeze. There was very little flurry on 'Change to-day, though buyers were cautious.

"Old Hutch" Has Some Fun. Chicago Times.

The board closed at 1:15 o'clock. The last half hour of the session was "Old Hutch's" picnic season. Up to that time he had been sitting in his big chair at the base of the column near the gallery stairs, his strong face betraying no more excitement than that of a wooden Indian His brokers were flying hither and thither and reporting to him constantly for orders. which were given in composure and in a low voice. There was nothing in his manner to invite familiarity, and as a rule people who did not have business with him let him alone. None cared to run against his waspish tongue. He has terrors for the curiosity mongers and

one encounter is usually enough. Toward the last the severity of his features and manner relaxed. He let himself out. Turning his business over to his brokers with instructions to sell to anybody wanted at \$1.25 and buy all the crowd would sell at \$1.24, he pro ceeded to entertain an admiring and numerous group. He was in a poetic frame of mind, but his oratory during that last thirty minutes was a singular mixture of sentiment, philosophy, business, religion and perfunctory profanity. He quoted profusely from Paine, Emerson, Whittier and the Scriptures, punctuating his observations with advice to the shorts to take their medicine and guying remarks about the folly of selling wheat short under prevailing circumstances. About 500,000 buchels of wheat were bought of his brokers while he was thus engaged. Those who were disposed to kick be consoled by telling them they were getting off easy, and that before Saturday night wheat would be selling at \$2 a bushel. If he told ous man this he told a hundred. This may be one of his little jokes, but "Old Hutch's" humor has a sober coloring these days. The old man has not suffered himself to cut loose so exuberantly in years. He was happy as a clam. It was his first "corner" and its success "tickled him almost to death." This is the way he rattled

"Yes, I've got a little September wheat, but I think it is good stuff to hold. I haven't got time to talk about it now. Hope you can get what you want of some of the others. -- Well, as I was saying, you may have your views on religion, but I'll stick to mine. These Baptists and Presbyterians are all right, and I respect --- Hey? Ob, yes, September wheat, I think Its worth about \$1.25 --- You see, I've read Tom Paine a good deal myself. --- Well, if he was an infidel, he had some brains. He wouldn't have come on 'Change this morning and sold wheat that he didn't have to deliver .--- I've got the utmost respect for religion .-- It's a --lie if any one says he has a million bushels in store. Now, I've been telling you fellows all along to get in out of the wet. What's wheat worth? Well, its worth \$1.25 to-day, and dirt cheap at that. To-morrow I guess it'll be worth somewhere near \$1.50, and Saturday maybe it'll be \$2. The crop's bad, very bad-that is, the crop of wheat

"There's a big crop of suckers and the harvest's just Beginning," he remarked to his neighbor. "But I believe in doing good in this world. The golden rule is a good one. 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. People can hang to their old creeds, but I'm like that same old Tom Paine. You know he said: 'The world is my country and to do good my religion.' That's the golden rule in other words. Yes, wheat's looking up. \$1.24; Couldn't think of it. You see the crop isn't even big enough to supply the home demand and I think it's really worth 10 cents a bushel more than I ask. Just look at that. Why, it isn't fit to feed to chickens. Now what I've got over here in the elevators is right up to grade and it isn't like this year's crop. Oh, you'll have to pay \$1.25 to-day, and it's getting mighty near the closing hour. To-morrow I think those shorts will builthe price up over that, and I might just as well hold off for the raise. Still, if it will be a great accommodation to you I might let you have a few thousand. You see the farmers have not been getting enough for their wheat of late years, and I have really felt sorry for them. I have said for months that I thought they ought to have better returns for their work, and now most of the men on the Board of Trade are getting into my turn of thinking. Now, if a farmer should drive up in front of the building with a wagon-load of prime, first-class wheat like what I've got stored up, and I've got over 2,000,000 bushels--all there is in Chicago--every last one of these fellows would go down and look at that wheat, and would tell that farmer that they were going to put prices up and become the farmers' good angels. That golden rule is getting in its work and the boys are doing more for the farmer than all the laws Congress can

"Now it seems to me you fellows are terribly anxious for privileges. I thought you were dead set against 'em last spring. I wasn't. Here you are coming up and asking for privileges -- the privilege of buying wheat from me Well, you know the golden rule, don't you! I'll sell you boys some for \$1.25 to-day, but you had better get it now." "No. I didn't do it. They did it themselves,"

he said. "I have not bought a bushel of September wheat for some time. The last trade I made was last Monday, when I sold 10,000 bushels of September wheat at 94 and a fraction. I sold some at \$1.25 to-day, though."

Business Embarrassments.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.-The Crown Roller-mill Company, of this city, operating the Crown roller-flouring mills, confessed judg-

ment to-day to R. P. Smith & Son, bankers, in the sum of \$27,000, and steps will be taken for the appointment of a receiver. The company is composed of W. W. Wentz, Wm. E. Gerker and J. E. Crumbaugh, the last named formerly of Leroy. It is claimed by the company that the assets are more than enough to cover all claims, and that this action has been taken in order that certain differences as to management may be settled

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 -At 4 o'clock this afternoon a notice was posted that the large house of Williams, Black & Co, had failed to meet their mercantile obligations. It is believed that they were on the short side of wheat at Duluth and other Western points, and that their losses outside of this were material, although they have represented large interests at nearly all the commercial exchanges. It is understood that there peed be no excitement on to-morrow's market to force a settling price, as the firm report hav-ing money enough to tide over, and that in all probability they will be able to settle in full. SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 28.-Allender Brothers, dealers in agricultural implements at Morristown, have made an assignment for benefit of creditors, to James Graham. Assets, \$1,000;

A Woman's Fight with Two Men.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept 28—At North Baltimore, O., last evening, Mrs. H. C. Mover went to the stable to feed the horse, when she was accosted by a man who demanded her money. A struckle ensued and the woman finally escaped with nearly all her clothing torn from her person. Going to the house she encountered another man, who was rausacking the premises. Picking up a gun she fired at the fellow, but missed on sales made Thursday. Not only was the him. She was then knocked down and braten amount of this check known, but the names of so badly she will probably dis. The thieves seten firms were freely talked about, each of cured \$200 and escaped. Officers are in pursuit, him. She was then knocked down and beaten